# THE DIVINITED BOUNDARY

VOL. VIII--No. 133

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## PUBLIC DOMAIN.

## REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

The Secretary of the Interior says:—Experience has suggested salutary changes in the mode of disposing of the public lands. Credit on sales has been long since abolished. The right of pre-emption originally conferred only by special enactment, has become a permanent part of our system. At a later period the homestead policy was engrafted upon it. In no respect has the wisdom of Congress been more strikingly displayed than in the adoption of a general and uniform method of public surveys. Until they are extended over the soil, the proprietorship thereof remains in the Government. This policy offers a mark of contrast to that of the nations which established colonies within our limits, and secures to the purchaser an indisput ble right to a well-defined tract. Notwithstanding our settlements have progressed with a rapidity unequalled in the history of nations, few serious controversies have arisen in regard to itlies emanating from the United States. Our present system is no simple and efficient, so well adapted to the wants of our population and the interests of the service, that it is not susceptible of much improvement. Such modifications as were needed to periect it were alloaded to in my last annual report. No necessity exists for making at this time more special reterence to them.

During the last fiscal year 7,041,114 50 acres were disposed of. This quantity exceeds that disposed of during the previous year by 2,411,800 acres. The cash receips of the office from sales and fees of various kinds amounted to \$1,37,82752; a sum greater than that received the previous year by more than hair a pillon doilars. During the last fiscal year and fees of various than that received the previous year by more than hair a pillon doilars. During the last fiscal year and fees of various that see been issued embracing 38,824 acres. Contracts have been issued embracing 1,83,330 acres. Contracts have been issued of the surveying and marking the northern boundary of Oregon which lies due south of the confluence of Owyhee with S ABSTRACT.

The last soldier of the Revolution who was on the The last moddler of the Revolution who was on the pension rolls at the date of my last annual report has since died. By special act of Congress two other veterans of that war have been placed on the rolls at the rate of five hundred dollars per acumm. Of the widows of such soldlers there are on the rolls the names of hine hundred and ninety-seven; of these, one hundred and nineteen were married prior to ist January, 1800.

one hundred and nineteen were married prior to 1st January, 1860.

Of ware subsequent to the Revolution and prior to the Rebellion, the number of pensioned widows and orphans of soldiers was one thousand three hundred and ten at the close of the last fiscal year.

The total aggregate of army pensions is one hundred and fifty-three thousand and ninety-three, at a total annual rate of sixteen millions one hundred and forty-two thousand seventy-nine dollars and ninety-aven cents.

forty-two thousand seventy-nine dollars and ninetyat ven cents.

The whole amount paid during the last fiscal year
to invalid military pensioners, their widows, orphans,
and dependent relatives, was eighteen millions, three
buildred and one thousand seven hundred and filteen
dollars and twesty-six cents, which includes the expriness of the disbursing agencies.
On the 30th of June, 1867, on the rolls of the navy
pensions, were the names of one thousand and filtyfour invalids, at an annual aggregate of eighty-nine
the usend six hundred and filty-two dollars and
twenty-seven widows, orphans, and dependent
relatives at an aggregate annual rate of three hundred
and five thousand seven hundred and forty-two
dollars and twenty-five cents. The amount paid
during the last fiscal year to navy invalids and to
widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of officers
and seamen of the navy, was three hundred and
cighteen thousand two hundred and forty-one dollars
and twenty cents.

widows, orphans, and dependent relatives of officers and scamen of the navy, was three hundred and eighteen shousand two hundred and torty-one dollars and twenty cents.

The total annual amount of pensions of all classes was sixteen millions four hundred and forty-seven thousand eight hundred and the my-two dollars and twenty-two cents, and the amount paid was eighteen millions six hundred and nineteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-six dollars and forty-six cents, which includes expenses of discurrement.

During the year ending September 30, 1867, there were admitted nine hundred and fifty four applications for bounty is not warrants, requiring one hundred and forty-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty acres of land to satisfy them.

The invested navy pension fund now amounts to thirteen millions of dollars, and there is an uninvested balance of two hundred and twenty-nine thousand two hundred and forty-six dollars and thirty-seven cents. As the interest on the invested sum far exceeds the amount required for the navy pensions, Congress provided, by act approved March 2, 1887, for the increase of the pensions of meritorious dissoled officers, seamen, and marines. The Secretary of the Navy has favorably reported seven claims of this class. There is an urgent necessity f. an increased appropriation for special investigation to prevent frauds upon the Government in obtaining pensions.

The amount saved to the Government by such investigations has far exceeded the expenditures in conducting them, while their chet value arises from their preventive influence.

Our Indian relations have assumed a new and interesting aspect. The steady approach of emigration to the grounds heretofore devoted to the chass, and the rapid progress of the railroads pointing towards the Paclific and traversing the country over which the Indians from time immemorial have roamed, imperiously demand that the policy of concentrating them upon reservations should, whenever practicable, be adopted. Until recently there was territory enough to

the sdwenturous ploneer, who, in seeking a bome and fortune, is constantly pressing upon the abode of the red man.

By an inevitable law two races, one civilized and the other barbarous, are being brought face to face. The obligations which rest upon the Government extend to both. Each is justly entitled to protection. Our duty requires us to devise a s, stem by which civilization, with its attendant blessings, may be fostered and extended, and at the same time protection be secured to the tribes.

The estimated number of Indians is about three hundred thousand, spreading from Lake superior to the Pacific Ocean. Those east of the Mississippi, with few exceptions, are on reservations so also are the tribes in Kansas north of the Arkansas, and those located between the western border of Arkansas and the country known as the "leased lands." Treaties were negotiated last winter with the Kansas tribes, and submitted to the Senate for its constitutional action. If ratified and in good faith executed, these tribes will be provided with homes, where they will soon become self-sustaining, as they have giready adopted the habits of civilized life and become famillar with agricultural pursuits. They will then require from us little beyond protection against the intrusion of the whites, and the faithful performance of our stipulations.

A consideration of the proper policy to be pursued in respect to the wild tribus presents more difficult questions. As long as they cling to their nomadic habits, and subsist by hunting and fishing, encouchment upon their hunting grounds—and it does not seem possible to prevent it—will necessarily lead to hostilities and a devastation of the frontier settlements.

The tribes within our borders are capable of civilitations.

ments.

The tribes within our borders are capable of civilization. The past furnishes gratifying syldence that well-directed and persistent efforts to that end will be rewarded with success. It is, however, a work of time. The arts of civilization by slowly displaced the primitive tastes \$\tilde{F}\_{-0}\$ habits of our own race it must be \$\tilde{F}\_{-0}\$ with the Indian; he cannot immediately \$\tilde{F}\_{-0}\$ transformed from the hunter to the ferior or mechanic. There are intermediate states through which he has to pass. He should be gradually won from the chase to a pastoral life, and, under its influences, he will ultimately acquire a taste for agricultural pursuita. The first step in the process of improvement is to localize the Indians. The same district should not be appropriated to the savage and the civilized, nor should tribes between whom hereditary feuds exat be brought together, as it would be followed by disantrous results.

No objection is perceived to placing the civilized upon contiguous trach; on the contrary, it is expedient to do so, and, as soon as their content can be obtained, to subject them to the same system of government and laws. But such a polity is whoily inapplicable to the wild tribes: they require, in proportion to their aumbers, much more territory, and can only be governed and controlled, and trained to nablize of industry, on separate and widely distinct reservations, selected in view of their ada. Laidon to grazing as well as tillage, and amply stocked by the Government with large numbers of cattle, abeen, and goals. The Indian will discover that a herdsman's life a ford; a better and source subject that herdsman's life a ford; a better and source rabilistence than a precession dependence upon the chase. A desire for the acquisition of individual property will soon soring up, and should be gratified by appropriating to each adult a limited equantity of land for his exclusive use. A title thereto a head of the course of the acquisition of individual property will soon soring u ments.

The tribes within our borders are capable of civili-

FIRST EDITION | nished. He will then lead to contivate the soil. The mechanic are will fellow. The ach-olmasser, and above all, the missionary, with the elemings and hopes of religion, will crows and perpetuate the work.

The unoccupied country west of the Missouri is of such vast extent that large regions, if properly selected, at points remote from the great lines of travel, may be reserved without detriment to any public interest. Long before the tide of emigration will reach them, they can, by an equitable arrangement with the Indians, be reduced to the dimensions required by the actual wants of the agricultural population.

will reach them, they can, by an equitable arrange ment with the Indians, be reduced to the dimensions required by the actual wants of the agricultural population.

The selection of suitable sites and the removal of the Indians to them cannot be accorn lished in the short time allotted to the commissioners appointed by the act of Congress of July last. Two commissions, each consisting of not less than three persons, should be appointed, and adequate means placed at the disposal of the Secretary of the Interior for the efficient completion of the work. No consideration of the time er expenditure likely to be required should be suffered to defeat an object of such aurpassing importance. A guarantee against the useless consumption of time or money should be found in the character of the persons selected. The cost will be very inconsiderable compared with that of a war. Had a tithe of our outlay in military operations against the Indians during the present year been honestly and Judiciously applied to purpose of peace, the necessity of a resort to force would have been avoided. It is more bumane and economical to subsist Indians than to fight them. A wise and just policy will soon reneve us from either necessity.

The salaries of the Superintendents of Indian Affairs and Indian Agents are inadequate. Increased compensation would enable the Department to secure the services of men of undoubted capacity and integrity, and tend to remove the temptation to commit these frauds which, before and since the transfer of the Indian Bureau to this Department, were and suil are imputed to officers performing duties and sustaining relations to the Indians such as devoive upon this class of public servants. I take pleasure, however, in bearing testimony to the ability and fidelity of many new in the Indian service. Some of those of the greatest merit have announced their intention to resign on account of the insumiciency of their pay. Loss to the Government and serious wrong to the Indians would be prevented by an appropriation

## PUBLIC POST

## REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL

The revenues of the Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, were \$15,237,028\*87, to which should be added amount drawn from the Treasury under the acts making appropriations for carrying "free mail matter," \$860,000; and amount under the special appropriations for overland mail and marine service between New York and California, \$900,000; steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China \$41,666\*67; and between the United States and Brazil, \$259,000 (including \$100,000 on account of service performed during the previous fisal year); for new mail routes, \$150,000; and to supply deficiencies, \$1,500,000; making the receipts from all sources, \$19,978,033.34. The expenditures of all kinds, including the foreign mail transportation, and service for which the above special appropriations were made, say \$1,191,666\*07, during the same period, were \$19,225,483\*46, showing an excess of receipts over expenditures of \$743,210\*08.

The orulnary expenses of the Department, not including mail transportion provided for by special appropriation, were \$18,043,816\*79; and the ordinary receipts, including the amount drawn under appropriation for carrying free mail matter, were \$16,137,128\*87, showing an excess of expenditures of \$1,96,789\*22, which has been met by the unexpended balances of former appropriations. No appropriation for the past year is therefore needed.

The receipts for postage, as compared with the previous years, show an increase of \$2,510 per cent. The amount of revenue concentrated in the depositories and draft offices was \$8,164,725\*16; collected by the Auditor, \$2,197,113.66; retained by postmasters for compensation and office expenses, \$6,314,156\*55; and remaining in the hands of postmasters, awaiting collection, \$206,025\*30.

The ordinary expenditures for the year ABSTRACT.

I	lection, \$561,028-50.		
١	The ordinary expenditures for the year ending June 30, 1889, are estimated at Add for overland mail and marine service	\$24,200,00	
ı	between New York and California	900,00	
١	Japan, and China	500,00	
	States and Brazil	150,00	
	and the Sandwich Islands	73,00	
1	tween the United States and Brazil in the	76 9	

12,000	nec it year ended a die sa, 1999
\$1,6 7,500	the transfer and rathering between females
\$22,637,500	Making the total estimated expenditures The ordinary receipts, including the stand- ing appropriation of \$700,000 for carrying
\$1,6 7,500 ltures \$22,837,500 e stand- arrying lton for lts, and	free mail matter, are estimated at
1,562,500	for the deficiency above named
Avn 634 244	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE

Showing an excess of expenditures of Deducting the undrawn balances appropriations for the department, amounting to Leaves the deficiency to be provided for from the general treasury	\$5,575,000 2,000,000 2,575 000
It will also be necessary to make the usual appropriations as follows:— For overland mail transportation and maries service between New York and	l special

For overland mail transportation and marks eservice between New York and Carlfornia.  Mail steamship service between San Francisco, Japan, and China.  Mail steamship service between the United States and Brazil.  And for deficiency on account of service between the United States and Brazil during the fiscal year ended June 50, 1866.  Mail steamship service between San Francisco and the Sandwich Islands	\$900, 500, 150, 12,
	-

During the year, 571,599,505 postage stamps of the value of \$11,575,567.44; 556,150 plain stamped envelopes, representing \$1,299,585.50; 16,662,736 stamped envelopes bearing printed cards and requests, representing \$498,712.50; and 1,857,750 newspaper wrappers, valued at \$37,155, were issued. An aggregate value of \$13,401,663.

The issue of postage stamps, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of about \$55 per cent.

The leave of postage stamps, compared with the previous year, shows an increase of about 55 per cent., whilst the issue of stamped envelopes has lacreased almost 61 per cent. This increase is attributable to the introduction of printed business cards and requests for return if not delivered, without additional cost. The issue of this class of envelopes during the year was increased lot per cent. over that of 1806.

The prediction in last year's report that the use of such envelopes would tend largely to reduce the number of dead letters has been verified. The statistics given under the head of dead letters show that the number has diminished nearly one million during the past year, and that this gratifying result is attributable to the use of envelopes with a request for the return to the writers of unclaimed letters directly from the peat office addressed. It is estimated that fully fifty millions of these envelopes were used during the year, the department supplying about one-third of the number. The sales of postage stamps and stamped envelopes during the year amounted to \$12,083,184 62, leaving unseld in the hands of postmasters \$112,928.75.

te a \$412,928 78. Experiments are in progress with a postage stamp Experiments are in progress with a postage stamp printed on embossed paper, which seems to afford good security against fraud. The fibres of the paper being broken, casceling marks almost penetrate, so that they cannot easily be removed without destroying the stamp. The adhesive properties are also promoted, and other advantages secured which commend the invention to a fovorable notice.

The length of routes has been increased over the preceding year 22,324 miles; the annual transportation, 7.14,575 miles; and cost, \$1,785,812; to which addingreased cost for rai way postal clerks, route, local, and other agents, \$241,171; making an aggregate of \$1,546,073.

increased cost for rai way postal clerks, route, local, and other agents, \$241,171; making an aggregate of \$1,946,973.

The scholition of the overland and territorial mail routes are fully and clearly set forth in the report, and very careful tabular statements of the rates of pay and weights of mail on railroad routes are given. Compared with the records kept before the Robellion, the service on the southwestern route excibits a marked improvement, both with regard to speed and regularity, the average time in each direction being reduced about two hours, and the proportion of trips performed in the schedule time being increased from about one half the whole number then to nearly five-tenths now, reckoning the schedule times at three and a half days, nutil the 18th of June, and at three and a half days, nutil the 18th of June, and at three and a half days for the whole period going north.

There are now in operation in the United states eighteen railway postal routes extending in the aggregate over four thousand four hundred and thirty miles, upon eight hundred and seventy-nice miles of which twice daily service is performed, making a total equal to five thousand three hundred and tourteen miles of railway postal service daily each way. Twelve, twenty-four, and eiten forty-eight hours are saved in the transminion of all the mails passing over these 6000 miles.

At the date of the last apnual report, Junction City, Kansas, las miles west of Wyandote, and 418 miles west of St. Louis, Missouri, was the farthest point to which a continuous railroad line from the eastern cities towards the Pacific was completed, a gap existing, sast of Omaha City, Nebraska, in the line from Chicage to Kearsey. This gap has since been filled up by the completion of the Chicage and Northwesi-

ern Railroad to Council Bluffs, Iowa, on the eastern side of the Missouri river, opposite Omans, and the United Profile Railroad (the Platte route) has been extended beyond Kearney 229 miles to Cheyenne, at the base of the Rocky Mountains, 519 miles west of Omaha, and 7018 miles West of Chloaco, Illinois. The Junction City or Smoky filli route (Tulion Pacific Railroad, sastern division), has also been extended 153 miles to Hays City, making the length of the railroad routes west of St. Louis off miles. The mails are carried daily on these routes west from Wyandotte and Omaha, and on the Pacific side the mails are conveyed twice daily between Sacramento and Cisco, a distance of 91 miles, under contract with the Central Pacific Railroad Company. The lines are thus extending east and west to meet each other; the average proguess on the Platte route the past year, Sundays excepted, exceeding one mile per day. A continuation of the work with like energy will verify the promise of the railroad companies by the year 187 to span the continues.

The aggregate amount of postage upon the correspondence exchanged with foreign countries was \$2,441,242 52, an increase of \$152 525 22 over the previous year.

\$4.41,242 03, an increase of \$102 035 22 over the previous year.

The number of letters exchanged with foreign countries (exchaive of the British North American provinces), was 10.206.224, of which 8.312.401 were sent from sind 497.838 received in the United States. Of this number 9.442 111 were exchanged with Enropean countries, an increase of \$77.264 as compared with the previous year. The estimated number exchanged with the British Provinces was 2.806.00, making a total of over 13.10,000 letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries.

with the British Provinces was 2,895,09, making a total of over 18.10, 900 letters exchanged in the mails with foreign countries.

Following the notice given by the British Government for the termination of the postal convention of 18th December, 18th, between the United States and the United Kingdom, a preliminary basis of a new convention, reducing the international letter postage from twenty-four to twelve cents, and establishing moderate charges for sea and territorial transit of correspondence in closed malis, was agreed upon between this Department and the British Post Office, the leading features of which were stated in the last report. As the details of this new convention were yet to be discussed and formally acjusted with the British office, a invorable opportunity was presented to establish enlarged facilities of mail communication with reduced and uniform rates of postage to the continent of Europs.

The conventions with Beigum and the North German Union also establish a reduced international rate of ten cents for letters transmitted by regular lines of pail steamblips plying directly between any port of the United States and any port in the north of Europs.

The principle of free transit for correspondence tratamitted in close malis is adopted in the convention with the Netherlands and Italy, and in each of the other conventions very low transit charges are established.

A postal convention, with simple provisions avoid-

of the other conventions very low transit charges are established.

A postal convention, with simple provisions avoiding postage accounts, has also been cencluded with the Colonial Government of Hong Kong, China, a copy of which is annexed.

The arrangement between the United States and Canada for the mutual exchange of registered letters bas been extended to registered letters exchanged with New Brunswick. Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, respectively.

with New Brunswick. Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward's Island, respectively.

The muli steamship service between the United States and China authorized by the act of Congress approved February 17, 1885, was commenced on the lat of January, 1897, by the departure of the steamship Colorado from San Francisco, with the mails for Japan and China, and two additional round trips have been performed between San Francisco, Yokobama, and Hong Kong, by the tatesmer, departing from San Francisco on 3d of April and 4th of July, and delivering return mails at that port on 18th June and 18th reptember, respectively.

The Great Republic and China, built expressly for this service, have been placed upon the line. The contractors expect to have the Japan, the third steamship building for the line, ready for service about the 1st of July, 1865; and the fourth steamship, not yet named, but now on the stocks in a state of forwardness, will likewise be ready for service in January, 1869.

The postal convention between the United States

ary, 1869.
The postal convention between the United States The postal convention between the United States and Venezuela went into operation on the lat of October, 1868; and the Government of Venezuela has, through its minister, proposed to this Department the establishment of a direct line of mail packets between the two countries, the expense of the service to be divided equally between the two Governments. The propriety of authorizing this Department to unite with Venezuela in establishing such a line on the basis proposed is respectfully referred to the consideration of Congress.

The number of post offices established during the year was 1885; number discontinued, elli! decrease of offices, 4 26; number of post offices in operation on the 36th June, 1866, including suspended offices in the Southern States, 29,389; total number in operation on the 36th June, 1867, 125,162; number of offices subject to appointment by the President, 537; number by the Postmaster General, 24,226.

A large majority of offices discontinued are in the Southern States, the service at which was suspended by the Postmaster-General in May, 1861, and were not lin operation thereafter, but not regularly discontinued.

These offices were reported by the Auditor to the

These offices were reported by the Auditor to the appointment office as having failed to make returns for five years, and their discontinuance recommended as necessary to enable that officer to clore the accounts of the late Postmasters on the becks of his office, and for that reason it was deemed advisable to formally discontinue them.

of the late Postmasters on the beeks of his office, and for that reason it was deemed advasable to formally discontinue them.

The free delivery of letters by carriers has been in operation during the past year in forty-seven of the principal cities. The number of carriers employed was \$45, at an aggregate compensation of \$599,33734.

This mode of delivery continues to grow in public favor, as is shown by the increase of postages on local matter, the reductions of the number of post office boxes, and the large decrease of advertised letters in several of the cities where the system has been more efficiently conducted. Experience, so far, justifies the belief that it will supersede the present system of box delivery, increase correspondence, specially in large cities, and not only pay its expenses, but yield a revenue to the Department.

The whole number of money order post offices now in operation is 1224, of which 456 have been established since the date of the last annual report. This increase has occurred mainly in the Western and Southern States, where the facilities of the system for the transmission of money appear at present to be most

transmission of money appear at present to be most needed. Excess over expenditures, \$25,260-61. reasonission of money appear at present to be most needed. Excess over expenditures, \$22,25°61.

To force or counterfeit a money order is made a penal offense by the act of May 17, 1884. But one instance of this kind has happened since the establishment of the system. A late postmaster abstracted, in June last, fitty-two blank money orders, especially prepared and numbered, from the book which he delivered to his successor, filled them up in the meal manner, so that they appeared to have been duly issued on several postmasters for small sums, and forged upon each the signature of the postmaster. Payment of twenty-nine of these forged orders to the aggregate amount of \$122 was obtained on presentation. The fraud was speedly detected, and the gallty person was recently convicted of the crime of forgery at the United States Court at Cleveland, Onlo, and duly sentenced to three years' imprisonment and hard labor, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

By existing law a postmaster at a money or far.

gally person was recently convicted of the orthe of forgery at the United States Court at Clevaland, Ohlo, and duly sentenced to three years' imprisonment and hard labor, and to pay a fine of five hundred dollars.

By existing law a postmaster at a money order office is not authorized to issue an order payable oy himself. Hence nonw order offices cannot at nessent be established at the stations or sub post offices in the large cities, atthough in some instances these stations furnish ordinary postal facilities to a larger population in their vicinity than that of many considerable towns. It is evident that the convenience of residents within the delivery of such stations would be sensibly promoted if they were allowed to purchase and receive payment of money orders at these stations, instead of being compelled, as now, to resort for such facilities to the central post office of the city. The latter would moreover be relieved to some extent, of a great and constantly increasing pressure of applicants for the purchase and payment of orders. It would also prove useful in the sparsely settled States where the county town usually has a money order office, through which, under the protoced modification, small debts coundered by the protoced modification, small debts coundered by the protoced modification, small debts counded to the county town, which is habitually visited by residents of the county.

It is gratifying to be able to state that not with standing the increase of expenses of the Department, growing out of the increase of compensation of olerks, agents, and employees of the Department, growing out of the increase of the payment, and increase in the extent and expense of the mall service throughout the country and on the sea, the dishursements were not only kept within the estimates for lower seven hundred thousand deliars to be applied towards the expenses of the currently year. So great is become the weather of the pressure of the person of the perso

Attantic service, the large balances arainst the Department, which have burdened it for so many years, will be entirely wiped out. a. d. a very handsome revenue derived in aid of its finances.

The antipits of this report show a remarkable increase in the importance of the foreign mail service, and the increased care and watchfainess required of those in direct tharge of it.

The antipets of connecting the telegraphic system of the country with the postal service has attracted public attention, and it received, to some extent, the consideration of my predecessor. It has recantly transpired that the felegraphic system of Great Britain has been put in charge of the British Post Office Department. It is a matter of very great importance, and its propriety and practicability ought to be thoroughly investigated by Congress.

The Postmaster-General calls attention to the gross france per petrated upon the department by violation of the franking privilege, in almost all parts of the country. The foc simile tranks of different members of Congress are freely used to circulate obscene books and papers lottery circulars, business cards etc. and cover all kinds of business and domestic correspondence of persons not authorized by law to frank mallaphropristion to cover the transmission of tree matter will have to be increased from seven nundred thousand dollars to at least one million of dollars. To avoid the continuance of this serious abuse in the use of the names of members of Congress to check the serious misculer, the annual appropriation to cover the transmission of tree matter will have to be increased from seven nundred the use of the use of the numes of members of Congress that the law be so changed as to require the written signature of the person exercising the franking privilege upon the master franked, and, to relieve the beads of Department and Burrawa of great labor, that a franking clerk be authorized by law for each department of the person exercising the franking privilege upon the master franked, and, to

THE NATIONAL BANKS .- Comptroller Hulburd informs us in his report that there are now sixteen hundred and thirty-nine National Banks in operation. Since the organization of the first one, which occurred June 20, 1863, ten of these banking associations have failed. Their total liabilities amounted to \$4,650,100. The circulation will be paid in full, so that the public will suffer no loss. The Comptroller considers it almost a matter of surprise that among so large a number of National Banks there have not been more failures. He adds:-"If the failure of ten banks among six hundred and seventythree banks of the Union during the past four years had been three times greater, they would still, in the aggregate, not equal in magnitude the recent failure of the Royal Bank at Liverpool, or the Commercial Bank of Canada, institutions which were supposed to be conducted upon the most approved system of English banking."

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.-The expenditures of the Navy Department were over \$12,000,000 less during the last year than for the preceding fiscal year. Secretary Welles remarks in his report:-\$65,000,000, besides meeting the extraordinary expenditures of the heaviest branches of the service for three years, must be regarded as evidence that the business of the Department has been conducted with economy, as well as that care has been taken by those entrusted with the disposition of useless public property to realize the nearest approximation to its value; and is a financial exhibit exceedingly gratifying to the Department."

# NEW YORK.

The Official Canvass Complete. ALBANT, Dec. 3,—The Board of State Can-vassers convened to day and canvassed the vote for State officers. The following are the official footings:-Secretary of State. Nelson's majority.....

Comptroller.	
Allen	872,517 825,658
Allen's Majority	46,859
Bristol	872,769 825,201
Bristol's majority	47,568
Richmond	361,702 324,775
Richmond's majority	89,927
Champlain Van Cott	872,648 825,828
Champlain's majority	47,320
Fay	872,786 823,059
Fay's majority	49,277
Bobeu De La Mater	372,828 325,018
Scheu's majority	47,810
Grover	364,849 824,477
The state of the s	

Grover's majority...... 40,372 The New York Mayoralty Election. The following are the figures reported of the New York city election yesterday for Mayor:— 

Hoffman over both 21,634
These results show that Tammany rules the roost; that Mozart Hall may be pronounced a defunct institution; that for at least another year or two the taxes and spollations are to be as they have been, and that only from the general susking up of the Presidential election can make a break in the spoils and plunder combinations and their wheels within wheels of this metropolis.

# MISSOURI.

Fatal Accident-Crisman, the Murderer. St. Louis, Dec. 3.—A horrible accident hap-pened at an early hour this morning. A Frenchman named Joseph Labe, while under the effects of fiquor, tell from a third story porch, corner Broadway and Othillon street, and was instantly killed. He had been employed on the new Mississippi river bridge, and leaves a desti-

tute family. Chrisman, who is to be hanged on Friday next for murdering Edward Ross and Moses, his son, last summer, in the Columbia Bottom, under peculiarly atrocious circumstances, exhibits the same stubborn indifference which characterized him during the trial. He is incredulous as to being haured, and thinks his sentence will be commuted, though the Governor has declined to interfere. He denies the murjer, though the evidence was overwhelming, and says the devil entered the house and committed the bloody deed. Preparations for the execu-tion are nearly completed, DICKENS IN BOSTON.

Mr. Dickens' Second Reading at the Tremont Temple. Boston, Dec. 3.-Mr. Dickens' second reading was given this evening. On this occasion the audience had the happiness to make the personal acquaintance of several men and women of whom the world has heard much, among them Copperfield, Steerforth, Peggotty, Ham, Micawber and Mrs. Micawber, Pickwick, Bob Sawyer, and Sawyer's landlady. Some faint knowledge of these the world has had through what has been written and printed of their acts and thoughts, but this services to make the personal acquaints. what has been written and printed of their acts and thoughts; but this evening they were actually present, and will in future be known and remembered more by those traits of voice, manner, and grimace, that were an actual experience of the senses, then by the more elaborate pictures of them in the chronicles of their lives. Taken altogether, perhaps Connerfield is the most successful of the ribority. Copperfield is the most successful of the pieces read. It is the one with the larger range of sympathy in it. In the others the very accuracy of local color and the picturing of class or personal peculiarities tames them; but the tone of Copperfield is so broadly natural that it will be telt wherever there are homes and lovers. Peggotty will be understood wherever rough old men love their dashing little girls, and Micawber wherever there are unthrifty mortals who believe themselves wronged by society. believe themselves wronged by society. It needed apparently a plece of this broad spirit to fully draw out the hearers here; for though their appreciation of the reader's power and recognition of it was genial and ready on the first reading, they were far from having their asympathics carried out far from having their sympathies carried quite beyond control. They were very decidedly themselves, and applause and appreciation were more or less broken up as to the Pickwick party and other peculiar people; but Copperfield fused all in a common expression of exquisite plea-Through the earlier chapter detailing the Peggotty history, the impression, though not demonstrative, was nevertheless deep. David's dinner party and his pigeon pie had the first effect of the livelier sort, while Mrs. Micawber's declaration that she would never desert Mr. Micawber, given as it was with what could not but have been that faithful creature's very air and manner, awakened laughter that cleared away every cloud from the chill atmosphere of Boston taste.

It is observable that a Boston audience takes actions for courted with the country of the cou

nothing for granted. Other audiences would let a man start from his reputation; this audience requires him to start even, and make his reputation under its very eyes. He does it, too, and thus his triumph is all the greater, and all the more positively the triumph of his art and skill as a reader, and not his name as a writer. The house was crowded with the beauty, fashion, and culture of the city-an andlence much quieter in tone and style than metropolitan audiences universally are.—N. F.

#### CALIFORNIA.

#### Report of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Committee on the Acquisi-

San Francisco, Dec. 3.—The report of the committee appointed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce on the Sandwich Islands treaty set forth, first, that any strong naval power fortified on said islands would hold the key to the commerce of the Pacific Ocean; second, that France, England, and the United States are striving for their possession; third, that a treaty appears to be best, if not the only way of preventing any hostile power obtaining them and of securing them to us, and that it will effect the object desired; fourth, that the commerce of the Pacific coast and of the United States will be benefited immediately and largely by such a treaty.

From the Pacific in Fifteen Days. We are assured by the Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad that the railway from the Missouri to the Pacific will be completed in 1870, se that in three years from this date the time from New York to San Francisco will be less than a week. It is hard to realize that so great a distance may be accomplished in so short a time. week. It is hard to realize that so great a distance may be accomplished in so short a time; but the results thus far attained by the Union Pacific Railroad Company are such as to inspire strong confidence in the fulfilment of its promises. Thus we find that the road is now in complete order and active operation for 525 miles west from Omaha; and the practical benefit to be derived from this fact will be well illustrated to day or te-morrow by the receipt of foreign mails which left. San Francisco only fourteen days ago. When the time usually of foreign mails which left San Francisco only fourteen days ago. When the time usualty occupied in the transit of mails and passengers from that city to this is considered, the immense advantages offered by this railway route are apparent to every business man. Even a saving of a single day will determine the merchant's choice of routes for the sending or bringing of mails or freights; and when, as in this case, the railroad running from Omaha to the Rocky Mountains effects a saving of more the Rocky Mountains effects a saving of more the Rocky Mountains effects a saving of more than a week in the time between the racific and Atlantic ports, its value to the mercantile community can hardly be calculated. From San Francisco to New York in fifteen days is an achievement worth celebrating.—N. Y.

# Major, De Kay Alive.

We have received the gratifying information that the gallant Sidney De Kay, wounded, it was supposed mortally, in Crete, was doing well at last advices in the military hospital at Athens, and appears to be in a fair way to recover unmutilated—perhaps to do further generous service in the cause of his adoption.

RUSSIAN RAILEOADS.—During the last three years 750 versts of railroads have been constructed in Russia, while a further length of 2277 versts has been conceded and awaits construction. The total length of Russian railway now opened to the public is 4325 versts. The Russian Government, between 1862 and 1867, expended on subventions, works, surveys, etc., in connection with railways, a sum of \$90,553,860. The contemplated transfer from the State to private individuals of the St. Petersburg and Moscow Railway has not yet taken place. There can be little doubt that the construction of an extensive system of railways in Russia would be a great benefit to that vast empire. Giants have a tendency to grow torpid at the extremities, and it is important to quicken the circulation of their blood.

GROWTH OF GREAT BRITAIN .- In 1801 the population of the United Kingdom was 15,902,322; in 1811, 18,103,492; in 1816, 19,520,488; in 1826, 22,575,495; in 1831, 24,135,422; in 1836, 25,406,281; and in 1846, 28,002,094. Then came the years of Irish famine and extended emigration; and in 1851 the population had sunk to 27,393,337. In 1856 it had recovered, however, to 28,011,034, and in 1861 to 28,974,362. In 1862 it had further risen to 29,204,983; in 1863, to 29,395,051; in 1864, to 29,566,316; in 1865, to 29,768,089; in 1866, to 29,946,058; and in 1867, to 30,158,239.

Dogs in the United Kingdom .- The tax on dogs in England was assessed on 301,281 animals in 1856; in 1886 the number had increased to 358,472, and 79,281 dogs were recreased to 358,472, and 79,281 dogs were returned by surveyors of taxes as exempt. Between the 6th of April and the 31st of July, 1867, 656,977 dog licenses were taken out; 367,775 were granted by stamp distributors, and 229,202 by officers of excise. In Scotland 36,365 dogs were assessed to taxation in the year ending the 24th of May, 1866, and 44,555 were returned by surveyors of taxes as exempt; between the 25th of May and the 31st of July, 1867, as 461,255 between the 25th of May and the 31st of July, 1867, 88,481 dog licences were granted.

The European Markets To-Day.

Burning of a Church on Long Island

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets. LONDON, Dec. 4-Noon,-Consols, for money, 93, ex-dividend; United States Five-twentler, 71 7-16; Erie, 47\$; Illinois Central, 89\$.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 4-Noon.-United States Five-twenties, 76 3-16. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 4-Noon.-Cotton quiet and

steady, with sales of 8000 bales. Breadstuffs The Hammonia Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 4 .- The Hammonia bas arrived from New York. Burning of a Church.

#### RAVENSWOOD, L. I., Dec. 4 .- The Astoria Episcopal Church of this place was burned this morning. The loss is unknown.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Stocks strong, Chicago and Rock Island, 96%; Reading, 96%; Canton Company, 45%; Eric Railroad, 71%; Oleveland and Foledo, 162%; Cieveland and Pittaburg, 83%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 57%; Michigan Central, 110%; Michigan Southern, 81%; New York Central, 110%; Michigan Southern, 81%; New York Central, 114%; Illinois Central, 134%; Cumberland praferred, 127%; Missouri es, 85%; Hudson River, 124%; U. S. Five-twenties, 1852, 108, do. 1864, 104%; do. 1866, 105%; Ten-forties, 101%; Seven-thirties, 106. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 106%. Gold, 137%;

MRETING OF THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY .-This morning the stated meeting of the Agri-cultural Society was held at their rooms, corner of Seventh and Walnut, President Biddle in The minutes of last meeting were read and

approved.

The President stated that he had received a letter from Edward Miller, enclosed in which was a specimen of wheat plucked by his son at Moses Pass, at the head of the Hereford's, a branch of the Arkansas, seven thousand feet above the sea.

Several agricultural reports of October were received.

received.

Mr. Morris stated that Owen Sheridan, an old member of the Society, was deceased.

On motion, it was resolved to insert his death on the minutes.

on the minutes.

Dr. King stated that he had received from Watson county, specimens of the Potato Rug which has committed such extensive ravages on the potato in towa. They are travelling from West to East at the rate of about seventy miles per annum. They make their appearance in June in incredible numbers, and attack the potate plant when it is three or four lacker high, cating the leaves and destroying the plant. The peach blow being a later variety, has not been attacked as much as others.

D. W. Herstline was elected a member of the W. Herstine was elected a member of

nigh, eating the leaves and destroying the plant. The peach blow being a later variety, has not been attacked as much as others.

D. W. Herstine was elected a member of the fociety.

Mr. Morris stated that the experimental farm for the eastern part of the State had been purchased and located in Oxford township. Chester county, forty miles from the city, on the Baltimore Raliroad. It contains one hundred acres, and cost \$16.000.

Mr. Ingersoil nominated the present officers, which are as follows:—President. Craig Biddle: Vice-Presidents, Charles R. Harrison and Cherles R. King. Corresponding Secretary, Sidney G. Fisher. Recording Secretary, A. E. Kennedy, Aslstant Recording Secretary, Thomas M. Coleman; Treasurer, George Bilght; Executive Committee, David Landreth, Harry Insendil, Samuel Williams, C. W. Harrison, and John Maccown: Library Committee, David Landreth, C. Biddle, and George Bilght; Librarian, John Macgown: Library Committee, David Landreth, C. Biddle, and George Bilght; Librarian, John Macgown: Library Committee, David Landreth, C. Biddle, and George Bilght; Librarian, John Macgown: Library Committee, David Landreth, C. Bidcle, and the prevalence and fataility of a long disease of cattle in the various and distant parts of the country, together with the announcement of its incurability, at least at the hands of the cow dectors of the affected districts. On this subject I have a word to say, and to which I would respectfully invite the attention of the press reporters, as the remarks are confined to the cases amongst us—animals furnishing diseased meat and unhealthy milk. Your attention is now invited to the disease as it exists in the lower of Concord, Delaware country, Pennsylvania, lilustrating, as it does, the manner of introduction into different parts of the country, how systematically and effectually the disease is nurtured and propagated are sold in the markets of our city, and all this is done to save expense of medical treatment and teastify a selfish nature, and hence the crya spainst the

Real Estate Sale.—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, sold to-day at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, the following;—

1 share Philadelphia Library.

200

\$900

\$29.00

\$11,300

78 feet. Ground rent of \$223% on lot, Johnson street, Lot, corner Fifty-fourth street and Cedar avenue, 100 by 112 feet. Lot of ground, Somerset and Memphis streets, 55 by 50 feet. Lot of ground, Tulip, William, and Memphis streets. Streets.

Dwelling, No. 1815 Brown street, lot 18 by 78 feet feet Dwellings, No. 1814 Atmore street, in the rear Three-story brick residence, No. 222 Pine street, lot 18 by 162 feet. Three-story brick dwelling. No. 121 Almond street, lot 18 by 65 feet.

HELPING THE WOMEN .- Miss Rye writes to the London Times that "there are in the British Islands nine hundred and seventy-six thousand nine hundred and thirty-one female domestic servants." An incident is told which shows the straits to which some of these persnows the straits to which some of these persons are reduced:—"Last week four young women came here, strangers to each other, and from different parts of London, neither of whom had broken her fast until we gave her a crust; while on Thursday a poor Scotch lassie, lately down from the North, found her way here in such a state of distress and destitution that she had to be carried away at once to the workhouse, where she now lies yer to the workhouse, where she now lies very seriously, if not dangereusly ill." To remedy evils of this kind in New York

new charities have been opened. No doub there are many cases of want here, similar to those which Miss Rye describes.